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A NEW GALL-MIDGE OF THE GENUS *LESTODIPLOSIS* KIEFFER (DIPTERA: CECIDOMYIIDAE) FROM MAHARASHTRA, INDIA[1]

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(*With seven text-figures*)

A new gall-midge species *Lestodiplosis brevilobata*, collected at light in Aurangabad, Maharashtra, India has been illustrated and described with a key to Indian species.

Lestodiplosis brevilobata sp. nov.
(Figs. 1-7)

MALE: Body 1.16 mm long. Eyes confluent above. Trophi slightly produced. *Palpus*: quadriarticulate, moderately long, light-straw, sparsely setose; first segment (10:6) short, cylindrical, length 1.66 × its maximum thickness; second segment (16:7) cylindrical, length a little less than 2.30× its maximum thickness; third segment (15:6) cylindrical, narrowed basally, shorter and thinner than second, length 2.50× its maximum thickness, fourth segment (20:5) cylindrical, longest of all, slightly thinner than third, narrower at base than at apex, length 4.00× its maximum thickness. *Antenna*: longer than body, with 2 + 12 segments, flagellate segments binodose, with long apical stems, enlargements with two whorls of long setae, one on each enlargement, with three whorls of long, regular circumfilla, one on basal and two on apical enlargements, basal and apical whorls of subequal length, middle whorl shortest, circumfila loops nearly as long as the diameter of the apical enlargements; scape (23:25) cup-shaped, wider than long; pedicel (13:17) sub-globose, wider than long; third segment (62) confluent with and longer than fourth, with a very small basal prolongation (2:4), basal enlargement (15:16) 0.24 the length of the segment and slightly broader than long, basal stem (10:6) 0.66 the length of the basal enlargement and 1.66× its maximum thickness, apical enlargement (21:17) longer than basal, 0.33 the length of the segment and 1.23× its maximum thickness, apical stem (13:7) shorter than apical

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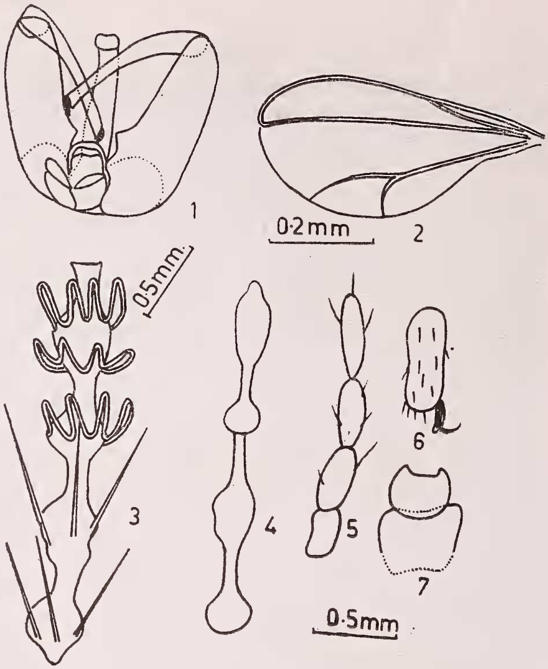
enlargement, length a little less than 2.00× its maximum thickness, fourth segment (60) with basal enlargement (14:18) 0.23 the length of the segment and broader than long, basal stem (10:6) 0.71 the length of the basal enlargement and 1.66× its maximum thickness: apical enlargement (20:17) longer than basal, 0.33 the length of the segment and 1.17× its maximum thickness, apical stem (16:7) shorter than apical enlargement, length 2.28× its maximum thickness; fifth segment similar and as long as fourth; sixth to tenth segments nearly similar to each other but shorter than fifth (58); eleventh and twelfth segments similar but shorter than tenth (57); penultimate segment (56) shorter than twelfth, basal enlargement (9:13) 0.16 the length of the segment and 1.44× as broad as long, basal stem (14:4) 1.55× longer than basal enlargement and 3.50× as long as thick; apical enlargement (17:12) 0.30 the length of the segment, slightly less than twice the length of the basal enlargement and 1.41× its maximum thickness, apical stem (15:4) shorter than apical enlargement, length 3.75× its maximum thickness; terminal segment (46) shortest of all, basal enlargement (9:12) a little less than 0.20 the length of the segment and 1.33× as broad as long, basal stem (13:4) 1.44× longer than basal enlargement, slightly more than 3.00× as long as thick, apical enlargement (20:10) 0.40 the length of the segment, more than twice the length of the basal enlargement and 2.00× as long as thick, apical stem in the form of an apical nipple-like prolongation (4:3). *Wing*: (65:30) hyaline, neither too long nor too broad, 2.16× as long as broad, vein *Rs* absent, vein *R5* reaching wing margin beyond apex and interrupting costa at its union, vein *Cu* forked. *Legs*: long, hairy, metatarsus (8) as long as terminal tarsal segment (8), second tarsal segment (36) longest of all and longer than the following segments combined together (31); claw evenly curved, sickle-shaped, simple on all legs; empodium (10:10) narrow, as long as claw. *Genitalia*: brown, sparsely setose, basal clasp segment (58:23) cylindrical with a very small tiny triangular, setose, basal lobe, length slightly more than 2.50× its maximum thickness; terminal clasp segment (45:6) slender, gradually tapering towards the tip and ending in a pointed tooth, 0.77 the length of the basal clasp segment and 7.50× as long as thick; dorsal plate cup-shaped, bilobed, margins of the lobes setose, subdorsal plate entire, longer than dorsal plate, flattened with sclerotized extreme apex, setose; aedeagus (55:9) cylindrical, shorter than basal clasp segment broad



Figs. 1-7. *Lestodiplosis brevilobata*, sp. nov. ♂
1. Genitalia (dorsal view); 2. wing; 3. third and fourth antennal segments; 4. penultimate and terminal antennal segments; 5. palpus; 6. claw; 7. scape and pedicel.

medially, length 6.11 × its maximum thickness, tip shallowly notched in the middle.

FEMALE: Unknown.

Holotype: Male dissected and mounted on slide labelled "at light, at Harsul Power Station, Aurangabad, Maharashtra, India, R. M. Sharma, Coll., dated 28.viii.1976." Type slides are deposited in the collections of Z.S.I., Pune for the present.

Paratypes: Four males dissected and mounted on slides, labelled as in Holotype.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to a very small basal lobe of basal clasp segment.

This species resembles closely *L. lunata* Grover and Bakshi as shown in the Key.

KEY TO INDIAN SPECIES OF *Lestodiplosis* KIEFFER

1. Palpi triarticulate .... *jonesi* (Nayar) 1949
— Palpi quadriarticulate 2
2. Wings spotted .... *triangularis* Grover & Bakshi 1977-78
— Wings not spotted 3
3. Circumfila loops regular 4
— Circumfila loops irregular, dorsal plate bilobed with basal spines, subdorsal plate elliptically linear .... *heterofila* (Grover) 1965
4. Basal clasp segment with prominent basal lobe 5
— Basal clasp segment with a tiny or with no prominent basal lobe 7
5. Lobe of basal clasp segment setose 6
— Lobe of basal clasp segment asetose, subdorsal plate emarginate apically .... *emarginata* Sharma & Rao 1979
6. Lobe of basal clasp segment long and auriculate, subdorsal plate entire, rounded apically .... *auriculata* Grover 1979
— Lobe of basal clasp segment short and elongated, subdorsal plate short and compressed .. .. *erecta* (Nayar) 1949
7. Basal clasp segment without prominent basal lobe, dorsal plate bilobed, lobes rounded apically, subdorsal plate linear, broad, arched apically .... *lunata* Grover & Bakshi 1977-78
— Basal clasp segment with a tiny triangulalr basal lobe, dorsal plate bilobed, lobes flattened apically, subdorsal plate entire, rounded apically .... *brevilobata* sp. nov.

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